

Health Outcomes in the Communities Surrounding the Inglewood Oil Field

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April 25, 2011



Purpose Community Health Assessment

1. Provide a snapshot of health outcomes in the Inglewood Oil Field communities from data collected by the County or the State
2. Conduct community survey to examine health concerns
 - Health conditions (asthma, respiratory illness)
 - Environmental factors (odors, noise)
 - Input from CAP health working group



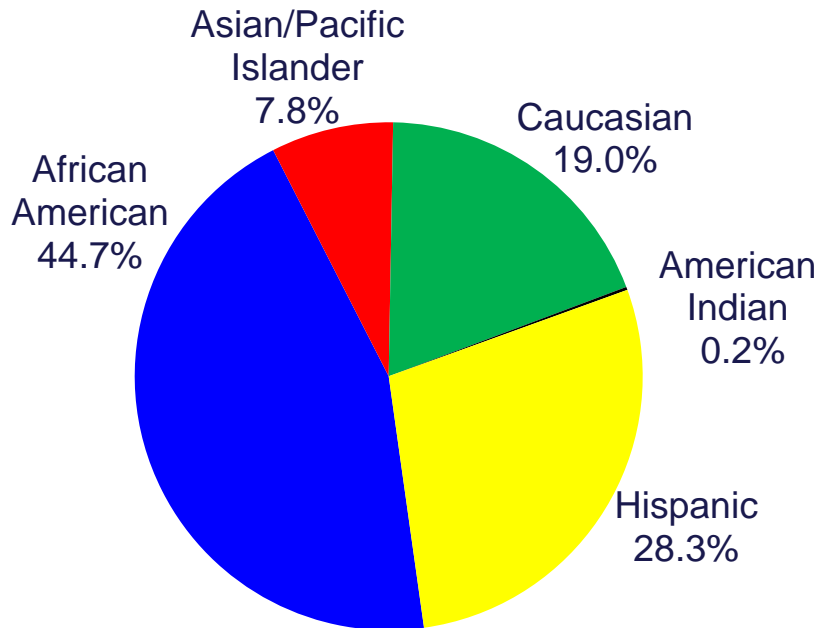
Community Health Assessment - Five Components

1. Analysis of death rates & patterns
County death certificates
2. Analysis of rates of low-birth-weight births
County birth certificates
3. Analysis of rates of birth defects
CA Birth Defects Monitoring Program
4. Analysis of cancer rates & patterns
USC Cancer Registry
5. Planned community survey (Summer 2011)

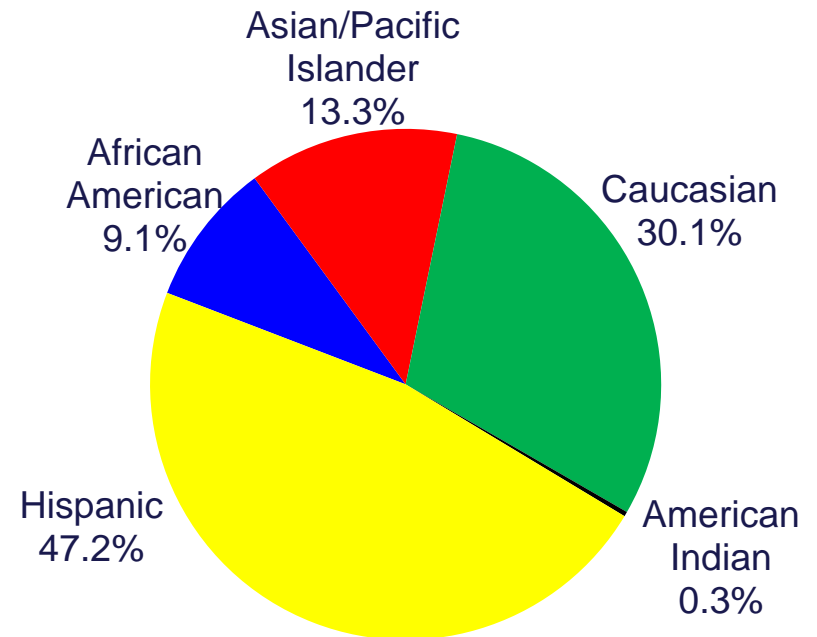


Race/Ethnicity of the Populations

Inglewood Oil Field Communities



Los Angeles County

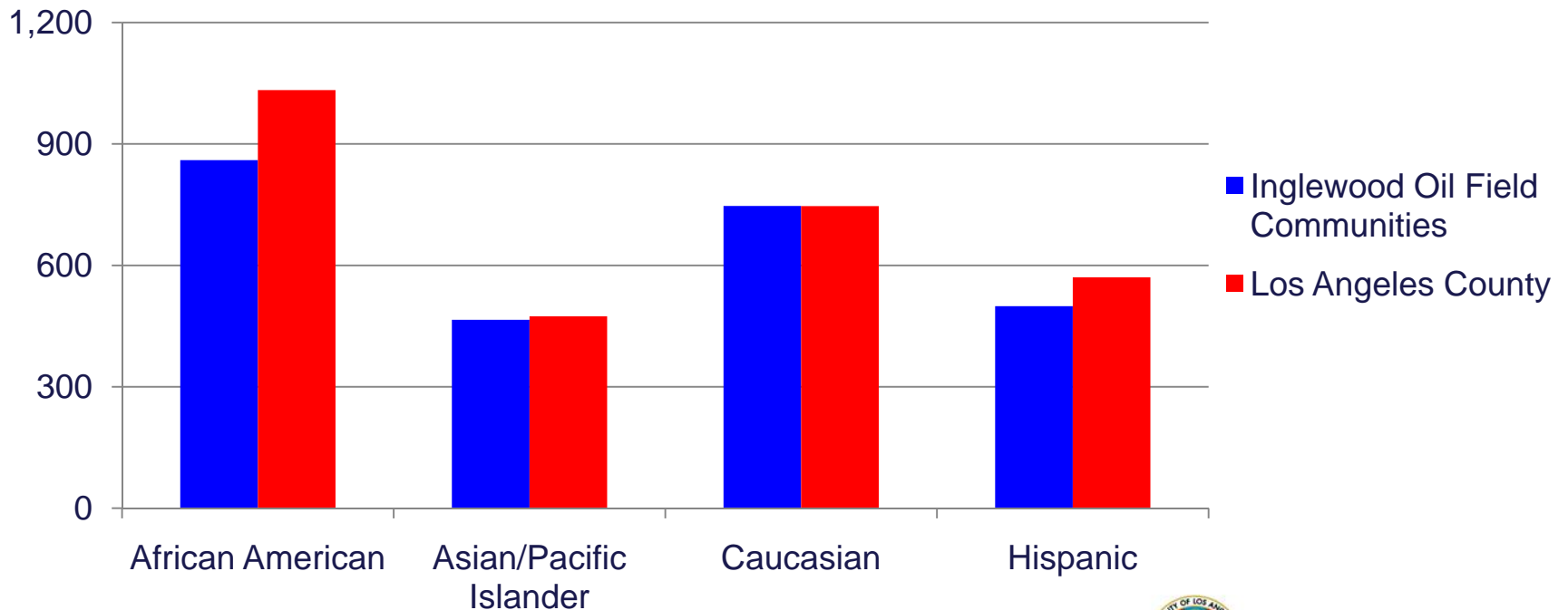


Death Rates

From 2000-2007, the yearly death rate was:

731.9 per 100,000 persons in the Oil Field communities;

751.7 per 100,000 persons in LA County



Death Rates are Highest in BOTH the Oil Field Communities and LA County for These Conditions

African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Caucasian	Hispanic
All causes Colorectal cancer Coronary heart disease Diabetes HIV Homicide Motor vehicle crashes Pancreatic cancer Stroke		Emphysema/COPD	Liver disease



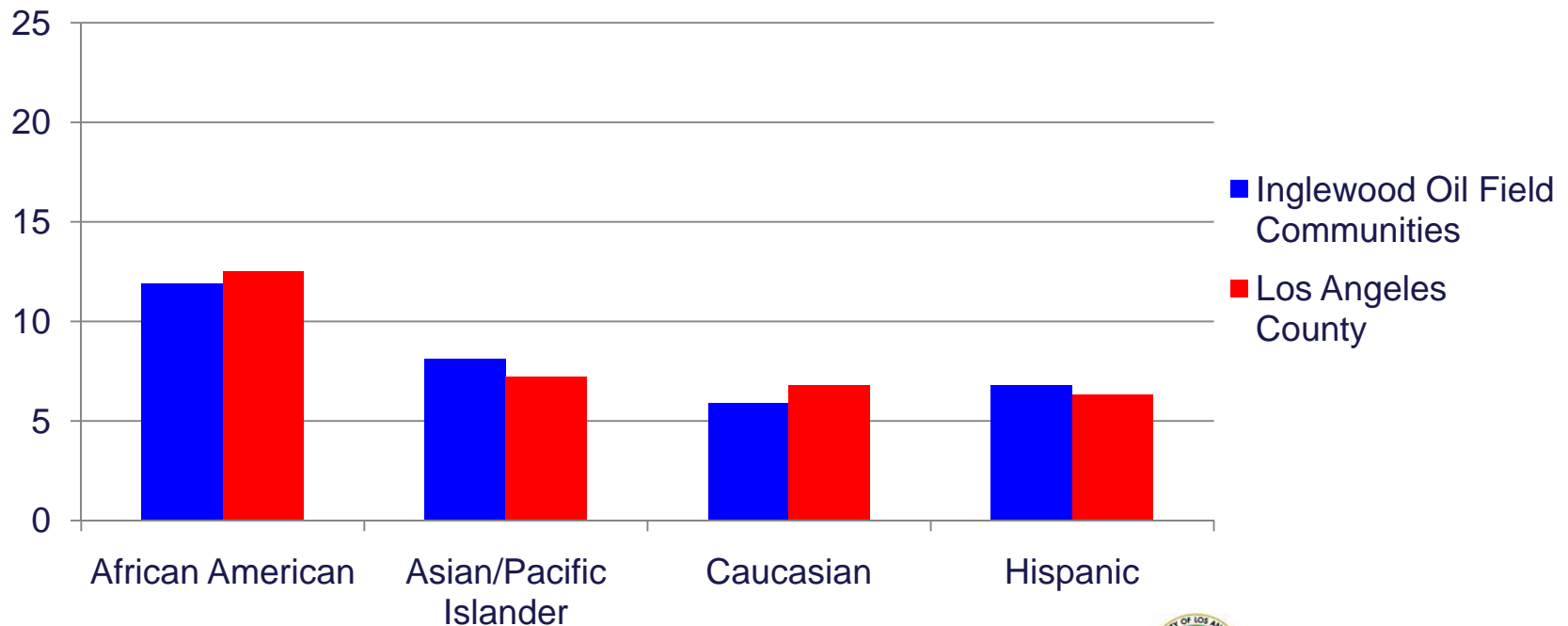
Differences in Death Rates Between the Oil Field Communities and LA County

Death Rates	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Caucasian	Hispanic
Higher in Oil Field Communities	HIV		Pneumonia/ Influenza	
Lower in Oil Field Communities	Coronary heart disease Diabetes Emphysema/COPD Homicide Liver disease Lung cancer Stroke			



Rates of Low Birth Weight Babies

From 2000-2007, the yearly rate of low birth weight babies was:
7.2 per 100 live births in the Oil Field communities;
7.0 per 100 live births in LA County



Analysis of Birth Defects Registry

- California Birth Defects Monitoring Program analyzed all birth defects occurring 1990-2002
- No difference in rates for Oil Field communities and LA County for 28 of 29 categories of birth defects
- Babies born in the Oil Field communities between 1990-7 were 1.2 times as likely to be born with a limb defect as babies countywide

(Limb defects are not associated with exposure to petroleum products or benzene)



Analysis of Cancer Registry

- USC Cancer Surveillance Program analyzed 5 blood-related cancers
(Some blood-related cancers have been linked to petroleum products)
- Analysis by race/ethnicity to examine potential disparities
- Time period divided into 1972-1999 and 2000-2005 to explore most recent trends



Analysis of Cancer Registry

- No elevated rates of Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML) or 3 other types of blood-related cancers for any race/ethnic group
 - AML is the type of cancer linked to petroleum products (occupational studies)
- From 2000-2005, 2 cases above expected number for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) in non-Hispanic Caucasians
 - No studies have found a conclusive link between CML and petroleum products
 - CML associated with high exposure to ionizing radiation, radiation therapy, or a large number of medical x-rays*

*Linnet et al. (2006) The Leukemias. 3rd Ed.



Community Health Survey

- Projected Launch Date: Mid-2011
(Postponed to better evaluate effects of drilling based on feedback from residents)
- Approximately 1,000 adults living near the Oil Field will be interviewed by telephone
- Will provide a snapshot of current health conditions and quality of life concerns identified in the health working group
 - Health conditions (asthma, respiratory illness, etc.)
 - Odors, noise, traffic, etc.



Limitations to These Analyses

- Cannot confirm whether oil drilling activities are associated with these health outcomes
- Do not take into account important determinants of health such as:
 - Behavioral risk factors (smoking, physical activity, etc.)
 - Social factors (education, income, access to care, etc.)
 - Environmental exposures (traffic-related pollution, etc.)
- Cannot establish causal relationships between emissions and specific health outcomes



Resources

- Toxics Epidemiology Program
<http://www.lapublichealth.org/tox>
(213) 738-3220
- South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
<http://www.aqmd.gov>

